missed. Our community is certainly a better place because of Carl and I know that I am a better person because of him. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in offering our sincerest sympathy to his entire family and host of friends. While we all mourn Carl's loss, we will forever remember the legacy of such a giving, dedicated, and exceptional man.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MIGHTY EIGHTH

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the members of The Mighty Eighth who served in the Armed Forces during World War II. They, along with the other armed services, answered the call to defend our homes and our loved ones, and to crush Hitler's dream to rule the world. The Eighth Air Force was our premier fighting outfit. It took the war directly to the heartland of Nazi Germany from bases across East Anglia.

America called on them and these brave men answered our country's cry for help—the call to strike out tyranny and injustice. The Mighty Eighth airmen stepped forward from all walks of life. They gave it everything they had—some with their lives, but all with their hearts—for the freedom we celebrate today.

Imagine, if you will, the most horrible conditions. Flying over enemy territory in broad daylight in an unarmored bomber. It is freezing cold, about 30 degrees below zero, your life line is your flightsuit and your oxygen mask. The bombers fly in a tight square formation as a defense against Nazi fighter planes. There is a constant danger of colliding with the other bombers. Now, imagine dozens of Nazi fighters coming from all directions. It had to be terrifying for these young airmen, but they bravely carried on. These are the people who risked their lives for our country and the freedom we now enjoy.

From humble beginnings, The Mighty Eighth formed shortly after the United States entered World War II. It included 200,000 people—40 bomb groups, 15 fighter groups, and two photo reconnaissance groups. They hailed from all over the United States including young men from the 21st Congressional district of Pennsylvania. Their mission was to help the Royal Air Force destroy the military and industrial power of Nazi Germany. They were young, patriotic, and inexperienced. They were determined to give the United States the best that they had to give.

The faced nearly impossible odds. They were pitted against the German Air Force who were superbly trained and very experienced at destroying everything in their path. The Luftwaffe, as the German Air Force was called, had already devastated most of Europe.

During those early years of World War II, they were the shock troops sent against Hitler. They opened a second front against the Nazis, long before the invasion of Europe. They tied-up hundreds of thousands of Ger-

man troops, manning more than 10,000 antiaircraft guns. By the admission of Hitler's armaments czar, Albert Speer, the second front "was the greatest battle lost by the German side."

Massive air battles followed, involving both fighters and bombers, and more than 26,000 of the Mighty Eighth lost their lives. More than 18,000 were wounded and over 28,000 became Prisoners of War in the valiant defense of our country. Despite the heavy losses they suffered, The Mighty Eighth established the enviable record of never, never being turned back by enemy action.

The ferocious war that was waged by the Royal Air Force and the Eighth AAF before D-Day, gave the Allied Forces complete superiority over the Normandy Beaches. They created the conditions that helped lead to the success of the D-Day landings. On the morning of June 6, 1944, some 1,250 bombers from the Eighth Air Force struck beach targets in preparation of the invasion. Throughout the day, all operational Eighth Air Force fighters provided air cover and attacked both road and rail targets.

At the end of the war, 90 percent of Germany's infrastructure was demolished. The oil industry was demolished, and the transportation systems were in pieces. With the help of The Mighty Eighth, the Luftwaffe was destroyed!

Their exploits added a glowing volume to the chronicles of military history but it came at a terrible cost. What they endured saved the lives of thousands and thousands in the ground forces. They made the invasion of Europe possible.

The Mighty Eighth, played a vital role in the elimination of a deadly threat from the Nazi plague. This is the legacy of The Mighty Eighth, many of whom are no longer with us. We honor these aging heroes because they preserved freedom for us, their children and for generations to come.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3156, THE TECH FLEX BILL

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise regarding an issue important to the students, teachers, and educators in the 13th District of Pennsylvania.

When I was first elected to Congress, I decided to embark on a deliberate strategy to get to know the schools in my community. I wanted to hear directly from educators how their schools were doing and what their needs

To get the best feedback, I sent out an education survey to every school in the district and set up a series of roundtable discussions open to parents, teachers, principals, and superintendents.

One of the most important things I learned was that the schools in my district all placed a high priority on educating children using the best technology available. For this, I applaud them.

I also learned that on average, my schools are doing well in terms of computer hardware, with a good number of computers available to both teachers and students.

But the schools need help providing additional opportunities for training teachers to use that hardware and integrate the tools of the information age into everyday classroom learning. Teachers want more training in technology.

And the educators explained to me that they face a key obstacle: while technology training courses have been available, too many teachers find it impossible to get away from the classroom to attend the trainings because of a lack of substitute teachers.

Is that not ironic? The training teachers need is in sight, but they simply cannot get to it

To overcome this disconnect, yesterday I introduced H.R. 3156, the Teacher Training in Technology Flexibility Act (Tech Flex).

Tech Flex would add new flexibility to the use of funds under technology training programs for teachers, allowing local school districts to hire substitutes, provide teachers with paid release time, and provide other incentives to overcome barriers to accessing technology training.

The bill would do so by amending the Technology for Education Act of 1994 to clarify that release time and incentives are permissible and encouraged expenditures under existing teacher technology training programs.

"Release time and other incentives" includes leave from work, providing for a substitute, payment for travel expenses, and stipends to encourage teachers and other school personnel to participate in training on the use of technology in education.

Under the bill, school districts could apply for a competitive grant under the state-administered Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and the federally-administered Technology Innovation Challenge Grant and use the resulting funds for release time and incentives, among other authorized activities.

This would allow teachers to break away from class and attend these important technology training courses.

To close, Mr. Speaker, this bill would help overcome a real impediment to the professional development of teachers in technology and allow students to get the most out of the hardware investments made by our schools, and I ask my colleagues' support.

FOODVILLE USA

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, while many of us privately grumble from time to time about the directions in which Congressional districting takes us, it is also the case that this process can introduce Members to places with which they were insufficiently familiar. In my own situation, in 1981, the Massachusetts Legislature drastically revised my district and sent me in exactly the opposite geographic direction from where I was situated